





HAMSHIRE & MOSSEY,  
Publishers.  
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.  
Saturday Evening, April 28.

## A GREAT STORM.

This seems to be a season of violent storms. Ramsey Cornell, formerly of this city, writes to a friend an account of a great storm which occurred at Galveston, Texas, on the 24th. He says, "We had another typhoon this morning, exceeding in violence the famous one of September, 1876. Buildings are scattered everywhere, much shipping destroyed, and a number of lives reported lost. The wind is still blowing, and all vessels out are doubtless lost. The daily Morgan steamer from New Orleans was wrecked after getting inside the harbor. The telegraph lines are all down."

ACCOUNTS from various points in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri are encouraging with respect to the prospects for wheat and corn. A vast amount of seeding has been done within the past two or three weeks, the farmers being moved to extra efforts in order to offset, as far as possible, the ravages of the grasshoppers, so that the acreage will largely surpass that of previous years. Good crops will find the Northwest in good shape to reap the full benefit of high prices.

## ROMANIA.

Chicago Tribune.

The fact that the Russians are using Roumania as the territory through which to make their passage across the Danube gives that country a certain interest, and it may be that those who have only old atlases to consult will be puzzled to find where that country is located.

Roumania is the name given to the United provinces of Wallacia and Moldavia (the same by the old maps) which were consolidated and guaranteed autonomy under a prince of their own election by the treaty of Paris in 1856. The new government was organized in the following year. It comprises a part of the territory which, under the Roman Empire, was known as Dacia, and the people take the language and characteristics from the settlement of the province by the Roman soldiers in the second century, after the conquest of the Dacians, who were among the most formidable foes of the early Roman Emperors. It is on this account that the people of Roumania resemble more nearly the Latin races than the Slavic population of the neighboring provinces. The chief city is Bucharest, with a population of about a quarter of a million, and the Roumanians are fond of designating it as a new Paris. The language spoken has been definitely classed among the Romance languages, to which the French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese belong. In later times the two provinces of Wallacia and Moldavia were alternately under the dictation of the Russian and Turkish empires. After the Russian war with Turkey in 1828, Russia exercised a protectorate over them until the peace following the war of 1857-6, when they were consolidated as Roumania, and the independence of the new country was recognized by both Russia and Turkey. The sympathy of the Roumanian people is supposed to be largely with Russia. It is certain that the Russian troops are crossing their territory without opposition. There is little doubt, however, that if the Russians confine the war to Turkish territory, they will have the full sympathy and secret, if not open, assistance of the Roumanians.

**Annual Meeting.**—The regular annual meeting of the Decatur Building and Benefit Association, will take place at the rooms of the county treasurer's office, on Tuesday evening, May 1st, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business.

April 26-45

**Oil Photo Miniatures.**—All the materials, glass, brushes and colors; complete outfit, \$2.50, at B. F. Gue & Son's.

April 24-dlw

**THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE** announces that all hopes of the organization of the House of Representatives by the election of Garfield or any other Republican as Speaker is at an end, and that the House will have a purely partisan organization. We anticipated as much; but where is Stanley Matthews? What has become of his bargain with Gibson, Ellis and other Southern Congressmen? Has it played out just as soon as the Democracy are fairly in possession of the State Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina, with the opportunity thereby of still further strengthening themselves? If this is all that Mr. Matthews is able to accomplish, he should retire from political trafficking altogether. Southern Democrats will undoubtedly be ready to support the President's policy when it agrees with their views, but are not going to tie their hands to the extent of assisting to elect a Republican Speaker. They will accept all the favors offered, but grant none. They are not fools.—*Springfield Journal.*

For a good glass of ice-cold lemonade go to MILLER'S.  
April 23-dlw

## THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

Globe-Democrat.

Among the early acts of the Florida legislature has been the passage of an amendment to the jury law, providing that in cases where a knowledge of reading and writing is essential to forming a judgment, jurors who do not possess such knowledge shall not be allowed to sit. The law is apparently a most reasonable and harmless one; it would be impossible to argue against the exclusion of ignorance and stupidity from the jury box; but it is, on the other hand, impossible not to regard this innocent-looking law as the first step in a long course of legislation, which, under different pretexts and by different degrees, will end in reducing the negro to a position in which he will not interfere with the most extreme views of the most extreme White League fanatics.

The negro's political power is gone. Politically, he has as little influence or strength as if he were a Pole in Warsaw or a Christian in Turkey. The fate from which the republican party has vainly tried for twelve years to save him has overtaken him at last, and it is merely a question of a little while and a few forms before the last vestige of his political rights shall disappear. He is still free to vote, but he is free to vote only on condition that his vote shall not elect anybody. If there were any danger of his electing an obnoxious candidate he would very soon find how deceptive were his fancied rights. He may still give witness, serve as juror, bring suit, attend school, ride in the cars, stop at the hotels, but Florida has entered upon the congenial task of expelling him from the jury box, and we need not indulge in any false or foolish hopes about his retention of his other rights. He has no rights except such as the white people of the South choose to allow him, and it is impossible to overestimate the importance of the negro question in the new light thrown upon it by the new situation. What rights will the negro be allowed to retain? Under what condition will he be allowed to retain them? What will be the end of the new order of things?

We have spoken on this question before; we are compelled to speak of it again, and will be compelled to recur to it more often than we should like, for it is the overpowering national question of the future, a question more pregnant with vital consequences and changes than any which can occupy the political arena, a real question about which opinion may be divided, a vital question which may determine the form of our national existence, and a question which common prudence compels us to take charge of in time. To show how vast are its dimensions, let us look at the educational interest involved. We do not hesitate to say that if the cause of negro education shall be neglected by the Southerners for ten years to come as it has been opposed by them for ten years past, the better and sterner conscience of the north will force on them, and we shall have the public schools of South Carolina and of Mississippi, of Richmond, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans, taught, managed and maintained by a central bureau at Washington. This is not prophecy; it is cause and effect, absolute fate, irresistible destiny, and yet the mind can hardly grasp the immense far-reaching changes involved in this transfer of power from the local to the central government.

Every instinct of freedom protests against such centralization of power, yet it will be the inevitable penalty for the abuse or misuse of local power. Destiny, which was too strong for the Republican party, and which foisted it in the high undertaking in which noble motive was marred by shameful performance, will be too strong for the white man's party if it misuses the form of a free government to maintain and perpetuate by law a vassalage only one step higher than slavery. It will foil them and baffle them more disastrously than it has baffled the Republicans, and the instrument it will use will be the Federal power; it will use it even at the risk of converting it into a despotism stronger than the Czar's, and old men may yet live to see school boards, justices of the peace, police-men, assessors, and all other local officials receiving their commissions from Washington and recognizing the authority of a central magistrate or cabal as omnipotent, as omnipresent and as despotic as the Council of Ten in Venice.

Our only hope of escape from this fate lies in the good sense of those who have never shown any good sense thus far, in the tolerance of those who have shown nothing but intolerance, in the political sagacity of those whose most conspicuous contribution to our political history has been the act of a party of maniacs. The outlook is not promising; it is impossible to contemplate it without apprehension, yet there is no other remedy. The attempt to place political equality securely within the power of the negro was strongest at the start, and in its twelve years' struggle merely grew weaker from day to day. Its failure leaves us helpless, and the best we can hope for is that some unforeseen circumstance may avert a fate which so many of our citizens are inviting. Fortunately, there is reason to believe that a great deal of the Southern intolerance, bitterness and bigotry will pass away in the flush of triumph, and it is even possible that the solemn promises of Hampton and Nicholls may be remembered in a twelvemonth from now. This may give us a little time, and with time may come wisdom, and, through wisdom, justice; but we shall be very agreeably disappointed if the people of the South shall, of their own accord, act so fairly and generously.

## TO THE NEGRO BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FROM COMPELLING THEM TO DO IT AGAINST THEIR WILL.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

Inter-Ocean.

The purposes of the preliminary Russian movements in Roumania are now apparent. A sufficient number of troops moved in advance of the declaration of war to take possession of important points. A few hours after the Czar's manifesto was issued, Russian troops were reported at Bucharest, and at other points in that locality. They were so disposed as to protect bridges or approaches, and seem to have acted with great promptness. If the purpose is to cross the main army at or near Ismail, and so flank the Turkish positions on the Danube, the movements through Bucharest and toward Widin are significant. The Russians have, in one sense of the word, occupied Galatz and Braila, on the Danube, and the forces at other points are so disposed as to protect railroad and other bridges and roads along which the main armies must move.

From London comes a threat to the effect that Russia's movement into Roumania makes possible an alliance similar to that of 1853, but from Berlin comes the announcement that the firm basis of the alliance of the three Emperors (of Germany, Austria and Russia) is not shaken. The English dispatch is based on the assumption that there is no understanding between Austria and Russia, and that the hostile attitude of Austria will compel the Czar to hesitate in carrying out his schemes, and to halt his armies until Austria sends her answer to the declaration of war. But the Berlin dispatch, coming from the capital of one of the contracting Emperors, assumes that there is an understanding, and that Russia's action in occupying Roumania does not disturb the basis of the alliance.

But even if Russia acts with great deliberation on the Danube, in view of possible embarrassing complications, she will push the war in Asia. Turkey. Already an engagement is reported at Alexandropol, or near Kara. These cities are on the road to Erzurum, the principal city of Asiatic Turkey, and an important military post. Kara is 105 miles from Erzurum, and Erzurum is 120 miles southeast of Trebizond, a fortified town on the Black Sea. Erzurum, before the Russian invasion of 1828, had a population of 100,000. It was captured and partially destroyed in that war, but soon rallied. Trebizond is the natural entrepot for the trade of Armenia, North Persia, and Georgia, and Erzurum is on the road over which this trade moves eastward. It is the capital of the pathless of the same name, a country that can furnish support for an invading army. The city, as has been said, is the most important of Armenia, and it should be remembered that the native Armenians, constituting one-seventh of the population, are Christians, holding a faith similar to that of the Greek Church. They are naturally opposed to war. But the Russian armies moving along the great trade channels will not find in them either open or secret enemies.

It is noticeable that this army for the invasion of Asiatic Turkey, under the command of the Grand Duke Michael, moved at the instant war was declared. The Grand Duke Nicholas is driving toward the Black Sea on the Danube, and the Asiatic army is driving along the artery of trade of Western Asia to a point on the southeastern coast of the same sea. The march of each army will be stubbornly resisted, but Turkey will, of course, make her strong effort in Europe, leaving the remote Asiatic provinces to the mercy of the Russians. Hence the progress of the Russian army in Asia will be more rapid than that of the army in Europe.—*Inter-Ocean.*

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—The Courier's London correspondent telegraphs that the British Government has resolved to interfere between Russia and Turkey. I have the highest authority for stating that Her Majesty's Government has just been called upon to fulfill her engagements under the treaty of '56 for protecting the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and that a decision has been come to in cabinet council. The cabinet has resolved, as a first step, to make a formal request to the Russian government to state the object of the military operations now being undertaken against the Ottoman government, and to define the extent to which it is proposed to carry those operations.

The correspondent also learns that the Austrian Government will address an inquiry of the same purport to Russia. France, the third party to the tripartite alliance, has not been required to take action, in consideration of the strained relations between France and Germany. The treaty enables any one of the Powers to act separately in filling its terms, or to call on either or both of the other Powers to fulfill the treaty by joint action. Austria has many reasons for not embroiling France yet. Austria cannot longer hesitate in resisting Russian invasion. Though Earl Derby was able to confidently state that one week ago this country was not likely to be called on to fulfill the tripartite treaty, yet within six days the British government has actually been required to fulfill its undertakings, and it is anticipated that the momentous alternative of declaring against Russia will arise shortly. The situation is regarded at Vienna as far more urgent than British statesmen seem to admit, and the initiative of military action lies with Austria.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

## THE WAR.

England will interfere.

The Advantage so far with the Turks.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Great Snowstorm in the West.

Cowardly Attack on a Temperance Lecture.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—It was stated in the Cabinet meeting to-day that dispatches had been received from our Minister to Turkey announcing that war had been declared between Russia and Turkey, but no official information has been received from the representatives of the belligerents, and until that is at hand the Administration will not enter upon any consideration of the duties of this government as a neutral. Some three weeks ago the Secretary of the Navy sent instructions to Rear Admiral John L. Worden, commanding the United States European fleet, to move his vessels to the Bosphorus, and on his arrival there to ask permission of the Turkish authorities to go to Constantinople. Under existing regulations of the Turkish government no foreign vessels of war are allowed to enter the Golden Horn without special permission. They are, however, permitted to enter the Bosphorus, where there is good anchorage, and from whence they can send steam launches up to the city. The Secretary has no doubt that Admiral Worden will be granted his request. He has also been instructed to keep a close watch over American interests in the Mediterranean and in the vicinity of Constantinople, especially pending the war between Russia and Turkey.

As anticipated in last night's dispatches, John D. DeFrance was appointed public printer in place of Clapp, resigning. Several other appointments, including the collectorship at New Orleans and the Richmond postoffice, were debated in cabinet, but were not decided. It seems probable that Packard or McMillan will receive the former.

The president's decision to day, to hear no more personal applications for office, but to require the applicants to apply to the proper department, and file their papers, will create great disappointment to a large number who are here and insist on seeing him daily. The Richmond Dispatch of to-day, in a leading editorial on the subject, expresses very great doubt as to a democratic organization of the house, which indicates a disaffection among the Southern democrats not known of here before, and creates great surprise and alarm among their friends here.

ERZURUM, April 27.—The Russians are invading Turkish territory between Batoum and Bayazid, and have seized 6,000 bushels of grain at Adjakoz. The Turks are advancing towards Alexandropol in three columns. A battle is expected.

The Russians have occupied Guirger on the Danube. Renewed fighting near Batoum, according to accounts received here, has resulted unfavorably to the Russians. The Ottoman fleet is bombarding the Russian fortified harbor of Padi. The Porte has issued another manifesto, which declares that the Bosnian, Bulgarian and Herzegovinian insurrections, were instigated by Russia. The manifesto concludes with the declaration that Turkey is ready to fight to death for independence.

Reports of unfriendliness between Turkey and Persia are denied. Hassam Pasha telegraphs from Batoum, Thursday evening, that the second day's fight resulted in favor of the Turks, who were all under shelter, and inflicted considerable losses on the Russians.

DEQUOIN, Illinois, April 27.—Hon. John Seshski, Grand Worthy Counselor of the Good Templars, and Ralph W. Crampton, Grand Lecturer for the same, were set upon by a gang of roughs, at Ashley this morning, and beaten up in a brutal manner. As the men passed through this place going south, their faces were so blackened and marred that they were almost ashamed to appear in public. The roughs were led by one Teale, a saloon keeper, who took offense at some remarks that had been made, which he imagined were intended for him. Teale is under arrest and the town is alive with excitement occasioned by the unprovoked and inhuman assault.

OMAHA, April 27.—A heavy snow storm is reported in the mountains night before last; it passed over the lines of the Union Pacific road, reaching here this morning in the shape of a severe and heavy cold rain. At Kearny Junction it is snowing hard; the thermometer ranges very low for this season. The most sanguine hopes are indulged in that this cold storm will have the effect of entirely destroying the grasshoppers.

## THE CAPITOL IN A STORM.

The Springfield Journal of this morning gives the following with reference to the storm which broke over the State House yesterday:

It was nearly five o'clock yesterday afternoon when Senator Robinson moved that the Senate adjourn, as he "observed a heavy storm coming up." The motion was negative amid some merriment, but leave was granted the Senator to retire before the storm, of which permission he speedily availed himself. In about five minutes the storm burst forth in terrific fury. It was a storm peculiar, grand, awful. The sensation of the Senators, still in session, was that their castle was being bombarded, and the House members, (the House having just adjourned,) found themselves besieged by the storm without. Hail stones as large as hen's eggs, and even larger, bombarded the State House windows, and their rattle against the window panes was as the rattle of musketry. The heavy plate glass windows seemed to withstand a while, but the storm increasing in fury about a hundred were broken in the north, east and west wings. Windows in the dome and the several skylights were also broken, several panes in some of them. Many of the panes being of fine imported plate glass, were very valuable, so the entire damage is considerable, being estimated from \$2,500 to \$3,000. During the prevalence of the storm, which, at its greatest severity, lasted an hour, there was also a heavy wind, thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. The latter was noticed apparently to play around the dome lantern, and it was at this time that several about the rotunda and in the house, conceived that they felt the building shake, and deemed it possible that the same was occasioned by the lightning striking the upper part of one of the iron girders in the lantern at the summit of the dome.

When there was a cessation of the bombardment, so that the legislators could go to supper, some of the curious picked up some of the hail stones. One of the stones was found to be nearly three inches in diameter, and one weighed nearly four ounces.

"By Their Works Ye Shall Know Them."

The fishman who thought the drug-sting because the emetic was so small, is only surpassed in his parsimonious drolery by those who persistently adhere to the use of those nauseating, disgusting large and drastic pills, while Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills, which are sugar coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, will, by their steady and gentle action on the liver, correct all torpidity, thus permanently overcoming constipation. In South America they have almost entirely superseded all other pills, and are relied on fully by the people, and often used as a preventive of the various affections of the stomach, liver, and bowels, so prevalent in that climate. Pierce's Pocket Memorandum Books are given away at drug-stores.

SMYRNA, Aroostook Co., Maine, November 6, 1876.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.

Dear Sir—I write to inform you that I have used your Pills for some time, and find them to be the best medicine that I ever used. I have also used your Favorite Prescription in my family with entire satisfaction. I have seen your People's Common Sense Medical Adviser and I think it is the best thing that I have ever seen.

Yours truly,

C. SHERRMAN.

Smith's Opera House!

TWO NIGHTS ONLY,  
TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,  
MAY 1st and 2d.

Amusement Par Excellence!

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

The Great Moral, Mysterious Drama

Out of Bondage,

Produced under the auspices of the

REDPATH LYCEUM BUREAU

OF BOSTON,

by the greatest combination of colored talent in the world, including the celebrated

HYERS SISTERS

ANNA AND EMMA,

Soprano and Contralto.

S. M. LUCAS,

The Popular Colored Comic and Dramatist.

MISS CELESTINE BROWN, Pianist.

MISS DORA MAYO,

WALLACE KING, Tenor.

JOHN LUGA, Bass.

And 4 other Artists of Rare Talent.

Universally acknowledged by the press and public to be the most magnificent entertainment ever given in America.

Admission, 50 and 25 cents. Reserved seats without extra charge at Abbott's jewelry store.

John 16—d&wlm

P. LOEB'S

IRON WORKS!

Owner of Broadway and the T. W. & W. R. R., Decatur, Illinois.

Is prepared to furnish all kinds of iron castings in Gray Iron; also, Window Sashes, Hatching Posts, Cellar Grates, Sewing Ladies, &c. Patterns made to order.

See Cash paid for OLD IRON.

John 16—d&wlm

Administratrix Notice

ESTATE OF JOHN EHRISMAN, Deceased.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of John Ehrisman, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Macon county, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Decatur, on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1877, being the first day of said term.

Decatur, Ill., March 27, A. D. 1877.

JANE EHRISMAN, Administratrix.

March 27—d&w

\$39

OPTUM

## SEE HOW CHEAP

## NEW SPRING GOODS

—ARE AT—

## HAYS &amp; BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Decatur, Ill., April 9, 1877—d&amp;wtf

## NEW GOODS!

## S. EINSTEIN

Has just returned with a full line of SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS, consisting of a full line of PRINTS, BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS, DRESS GOODS of all colors and shades, BLACK ALPACAS, CASHMERES, GRENADINES, SILKS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, JEANS and COTTONADES, also a full line of LADIES' and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. I will offer Great Bargains in these Goods to all who may favor me with a call.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—

NO. 21 NORTH WATER ST.

Decatur, March 31, 1877—d&amp;wtf

## The Light Running Singer Sewing Machines.

DO NOT BUY UNTIL YOU HAVE EXAMINED THE

## "OLD RELIABLE SINGER!"

A full stock of  
TUCKERS, RUFFLERS, BINDERS, HEMMERS,  
And General Supplies for all Machines.  
GENUINE NEEDLES A SPECIALTY.

Repairing done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed, at the SINGER OFFICE,  
NO. 26 MERCHANT STREET, DECATUR.  
GEO. P. BLUME, Gen'l Agent.

Jan. 15, 1877—d&amp;wtf

## R. C. CROCKER, City Book Store.

NO. 9,  
WATER STREET, VELOCIPEDES!

Has a choice and well-selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Cook Stoves,

Tinware,

Nails,

Glass,

Garden Tools

Blue Glass

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Feb. 27, 1877—d&wtf

OVERMIRE &

KAUFMAN,

REAL ESTATE,

Insurance, Loan

COLLECTING AGENTS.

MONEY LOANED.

Notes Bought and Sold,

Houses Rented

and Taxes Paid.

Special Attention given to Renting Houses

careful and prompt attention.

OFFICE:

OVER THE DECATUR NATIONAL BANK

March 14, 1876—d&wtf

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted—

at \$200. Money lent and terms free. TRUE & CO.,

Aurora, Ill., March 14, 1877—d&w

Revolvers

\$3 WATCHES. Cheapest in the known

North. Sample watch and call for a sample

for terms address COLT & CO., Chicago

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sample

& Co., Portland, Me., March 14, 1876—d&w

March 23 d&w

Great Reduction in price of Dress

Goods. Black Alpaca and Cashmeres

at S. Einstein's.

ap30-dlw

March 23 d&w

March 23 d&w

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Saturday Evening, April 28.

## CITY DEPARTMENT.

H. Post has just received a large lot of watches and jewelry, which he bought at a great bargain, and can sell them correspondingly low.

A full supply of choice perfumery and toilet articles may always be found at Armstrong's.

Don't fail to see how perfectly Abel & Locke's carpet exhibition shows how a carpet will look when made and down.

Sugar-cured ham and bacon prepared by himself, at Niedermeyer's, near the mound.

Try the "Fast Mail" fine cut, at Newell & Hammer's.

Hendure & Co. are always pleased to see their friends at their place at business, which is proven by the fact that they give them choice groceries at a very low price.

D. M. Barnett is the same jolly fellow he always was, and meets his patrons with his usual smile, and never fails to give them the best of goods at the lowest cash prices. Call and see him.

Mr. Fahmyer, the cigar maker, has added a half story to his brick dwelling on Wood street, just west of Main, and has otherwise enlarged and improved his home.

It is not often that lightning is vivid as that of last evening is witnessed. For a half hour or more the heavens were a continuous blaze of electric light, and the roar of thunder was incessant, which, with the down-pouring of hail and rain and a heavy wind, made the storm scene terrific.

A three-year-old little girl was taught to close her evening prayer, during the absence of her father, with, "and please watch over my papa." It sounded very sweet, but the mother's amusement may be imagined when she added: "And you'd better keep an eye on mamma, too."

Mr. Ehrhart, the street sprinkler, has built a new house for himself on the south side of East Jefferson street, between Water and Franklin streets, which will soon be ready for occupation.

For Sale.—Ten shares of stock in the first series of Decatur Building and Benefit Association, on reasonable terms. Apply at once to G. T., this office.

Pasturage.—I have pasturage for 15 or 20 head of cattle. Plenty of water. ap28-d&w



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Pasturage.—I have pasturage for 15 or 20 head of cattle. Plenty of water. apr28-d2w. R. H. MANWEATHER.

Closing Party.—Remember that Prof. Leonard's Dancing Class will give the closing ball of the season at Brenne-man's Hall, on Thursday evening, May 3rd.

A New Bakery.—Mr. John Cassell has bought out the bakery of Mr. Joseph Stieben, near the corner of Cerro Gordo and Morgan streets, where he will carry on the bakery business in all its branches. A continuance of the old patrons is solicited, and new ones are cordially invited. The lowest prices will always rule at this establishment.

Call on Ashby for Window Shades and Fixtures, Cornices and Lamps, of the best style and workmanship. apr28-d2wtf

Madame De Silyer, the "natural clair voyant and great seeress of the West" is at Priest's Hotel, room on second floor from ladies' entrance. Whatever your troubles are consult the Madame with assurance of relief. Call soon, as she will remain but a few days.

Look Out for the Fire Ordinance.—This morning the workmen on Mr. Palmeyer's house, on Wood street, were arrested for a violation of the fire ordinance, in raising the building and recovering with a shingle roof. They were taken before Justice Hughes, and fined twenty-five dollars. They will be required to cover the roof with tin. Persons making repairs inside the fire limits should consult the fire and water committee of the council, so as to be posted as to what they can do without violating an ordinance.

A Coat for Fifty Cents.—That seems to be about down to bed-rock prices, but it is what Races announce in their advertisement. They will sell other goods proportionately low—a whole suit for \$2, hats from 50 cents upwards, and so on. There never was a larger stock of clothing brought to this market, nor one that could be sold at lower figures. Their merchant tailoring department is, as usual, fully up with the times, and people who want to be fashionably dressed should go there for their suits. See advertisement.

Library Notice.—The Library will be closed from to-day (27th) until about the middle of May, in order to invoice and clear the rooms. No more books will be loaned till sometime after the 15th of next month. Those now out must be returned by the 10th. The reading room will be kept open as usual, till further notice. By order of the library committee.

Apr27 did R. L. EVANS, Librarian.

Misses' Side-Lace Shoes, from \$1.75 to \$2, at Barber & Baker's. March 22 d&w1w

You can get a pair of ladies' kid side-lace shoes for \$2, at Barber & Baker's. March 22 d&w1w

Great Reduction in price of Dress Goods, Black Alpaca and Cassimeres, at S. Einstein's. apr20-d1w

## McEVROY'S PARK.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN:—Your paper has thus far omitted to notice McEvroy's Park. It ought not to be thus. So we proceed to acquaint your readers with the fact that a new park has sprung into existence as if by magic. It is the property of John McEvroy, Esq., of the National Hotel. It is no slouch of a park, that one of McEvroy's, but on the contrary it reminds one of Lincoln Park, in Chicago, not only in its proportions, but in the grandeur and solemnity of its appointments. It is fit, singular in shape, and is bounded on the west by Front street, between the north by Cerro Gordo street, on the east by the Illinois Central Railroad. Standing at the north entrance, the eye can scarcely discern the southern extremity of the park. It seems to be lost in the immensity of space, that spreads out in the vicinity of the cattle yards. As you wander along the meandering walks beneath the green foliage of the *amaranthus del Rosis* and the fragrant *Palmista Resaca de la Palmas*, you cannot help imagining that you tread on enchanted ground, where nature and art have blended in one grand sympathetic union the beauties of

"Everywhere supreme."

The park in its general aspects resembles the Boston Common in all except the "Old Elm," and the owner is negotiating with a Forsythian for an "old elm" which is to be a counterpart of Boston's ancient tree, "in all except that strange spell—a name." The owner expects to erect in the extreme southern point of the park, as soon as the spring rains cease, a magnificent fountain, of the Tyler-Davidson pattern, of sufficient sprinkling power to invigorate all the grass of the park. A contract was executed a few nights since with a Munich firm, by which all the exploded guns of the Russo-Turkish war are to be molded into an immense statue, something after the pattern of the Colossus of Rhodes, which is to be placed in the centre of the park, and the eyes of the statue are to be so constructed as to work at all the passengers the moment they step upon the platform at the depot, while one long extended arm will direct the weary souls to the downy beds of the National Hotel. There is to be constructed from the park an immense subterranean passage way beneath Cerro Gordo street and the street railway, so as to facilitate the ingress and egress of the park pleasure-seekers, and secure them against accidental run-overs from the vehicles of commerce and travel that perambulate along the thoroughfares named. A section of the Big Tree in California is being manufactured into boards, on which an artist from Hervey City is engaged to paint in warning letters—

"Keep off the grass."

"No dogs allowed on these grounds."

Long may McEvroy's park wave!

"It thou art worn and hard beset With sorrows that thou wouldst forget,"

Then go to McEvroy's Park.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. J. P. Snyder and C. W. Fremont, of McEvroy, are in the city.

Jake Du Bois has returned from a three months' trip to New York, and looks "like and art."

Mr. F. A. Bowdler, of Moline, paid us a visit to-day, and paid his annual subscription to the *Republican*, which has long been a regular visitor to his house. We have thought at times that he was a little "off" in his politics, but we buried the hatchet to-day, and henceforth are as brothers again.

We also had a pleasant call from Messrs. J. T. Winslow, C. B. Hall and L. R. Morse, of Illinois.

The Myers Sisters.—We are well satisfied that too much cannot be said in praise of the entertainment given by the Myers Sisters and their fine company, who are to appear at the opera house, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. The following complimentary notice, from the Bridgeport, Conn., *Standard*, is about as strong as language could make it:

The first of the two entertainments by the famous Myers Sisters, Anna and Emma, assisted by Miss May Daniels, Mr. J. W. Lucas, Mr. Sam Lucas, and Mr. Wallace King, was given at the opera house, last evening, with a good audience present. After hearing the company, the mystery of the flood of praise awarded these sweet singers is explained, for it is irresistible. The entertainment is utterly unlike anything in the country in character and merit. The success of the splendid vocalization was best manifested by the breathless silence with which it was received, and the impatience with which the audience burst forth into applause, seemingly unable to wait the end of the strain to testify their appreciation of its exquisite execution. If they do not have a house crammed full this evening, it will be one of the strangest failures on the part of the public, to appreciate a fine musical entertainment that was ever known. The Southern scenes and incidents are true to the life, and the specialties of Sam Lucas, the only colored comedian in the world, are alone sufficient entertainment for one evening.

All kinds of Upholstery work done right at Ashby's. apr27-d&w1w

CHEAP CHARLEY, THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

Cheap goods, and good, has a tendency to bring back trade. Everybody knows Charley keeps them. A suit can be had at any price. Please give him a chance, is all he asks. Cost nothing to see, but little to buy.

He treats all alike.

Any article bought and not satisfactory. Return, and the money is refunded.

Live and let live, is his motto.

Everything warranted as represented.

Youth's, men's and boys' clothing of all kinds.

April 27—d&w1w

## THE CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

## BAPTIST CHURCH.

At the Baptist Church the pastor, Rev. W. G. Inman, will occupy the pulpit, both morning and evening. Sunday school at 9 o'clock in the morning, under direction of O. S. Bramble, superintendent. Seats are free, and all are invited.

## ROLLING MILL CHAPEL.

Sunday School at 9 o'clock p. m., under the direction of Geo. F. Wessels, Superintendent.

## JANIS' CHAPEL.

Preaching both morning and evening, by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. Locke. Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m. S. Overmire, Sup't.

## CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Tomorrow morning the Pastor will preach. In the evening, the weather being favorable, there will be a children's meeting. All are invited.

## EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services at the regular hours, and the pulpit will be occupied by Rev. Mr. De Forest of Pekin, who exchanges pulpits with Rev. Mr. Granberry.

## FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

Preaching by the Pastor. Morning subject, "Infant Baptism." At night, "The Sixth Commandment, or Murder."

## STAR'S CHAPEL.

Services at the usual hours, by the pastor. Subject in the morning, "God's Providence." In the evening, "Why God regards man." Seats free, and a cordial welcome to all.

## A TREMENDOUS STORM.

## A Church Carcass and Other Buildings Blown Down.

The storm which visited us last night was much heavier at other points than it was here. At Harriestown the wind blew a gale, and the rain fell in torrents. The roof was lifted from the Christian Church and carried across the street, and the building was otherwise damaged. The carriage house of Mr. D. W. Stockey, just north of the village, was blown down, and the carriage was taken some distance by the force of the wind, upset and badly smashed. We hear that some other buildings were damaged, but have been unable to learn the names of the sufferers. Between Niantic and Harriestown a culvert of the railroad was washed out, and the work train went down from here in the night and repaired it. This side of Harriestown the wagon road is badly washed in several places, and at one or two points is liable to become impassable.

The storm, on reaching this place, had partially lost its force, so far as the wind was concerned, but the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by more or less hail. We have heard of no damage to buildings in this city, but it is feared that fruit buds are injured more or less.

Onions Broke the Spell.—The following per sketch of a little incident that occurred in a village not far from here is drawn by the paper published in that burg, and it may be a warning to the young ladies of Decatur not to feast on onions when expecting their "fellows."

"'Twas Sunday evening, The gray dusk had just settled over night, and night drew her sable curtains round and pinned it with a star. The air was just a little chilly, and two forms were drawn close to a cheerful blaze in the open fireplace. No lights were visible. His left arm was firmly placed about her waist, and her fair head reclined upon his breast. All was serene and beautiful. The old girl had gone to church. All was deliciously calm and still. The old lady had gone to church. There was no one to interrupt love's young dream. The hired girl had hid her head away with her teller. He smoothed the glossy hair away from the white brow and pressed thereon a passionate love kiss, as he tenderly murmured the love-song, "Give me the answer I seek, love." We can and will take a solemn obligation that she gave him the answer he sought. He placed his right hand under her chin and gently raised the blushing face, then gazing into the love-lit eyes he bent to taste the nectar of her entrancing lips. She looked at him—her soul in her eyes, a world of tenderness in her posture, and their lips met. He drew back suddenly, arose from his seat and casting one despairing glance about the room jumped to the hall, secured his hat and jumped away like mad. In onion, as in onion, there is strength. If there is any one thing in this world besides death that completely destroys love that one thing is a green spring onion. That's all. No cards."

## DIED.

Saturday morning, April 28th, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Rea, on East Jefferson street, ARCHAUS WATSON, aged about 25 years.

Deceased was a son of the late James Watson, well known to many of our readers, and had his home at Peoria. He had been sick with consumption for some time, and came here about two weeks ago, with the hope that a change of location would be beneficial to him. Instead of improving he grew worse, until death took place, as above stated. The remains will be taken to Peoria this evening, where they will be interred by the side of those of his late wife.

In this city, April 28th, Mrs. M. J. CORNEAU wife of A. A. CORNEAU.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, Sunday, from the residence of C. L. CORNEAU, on North Main street at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Clean Up.—An exchange gives its readers the following good advice, which we commend to the special attention of our people:

All vegetable and other matter that has accumulated about the house or outbuildings during the winter and early spring should be removed immediately. Cellars should be cleaned up and all noxious gases should be emptied of their contents and well aired. Prompt action may save a heavy doctor's bill, and a possible job for the undertaker without.

## THE MISSOURI MATHEMATICAL PRODIGY.

## Renben Fields, the subject of this sketch, is twenty-four years old, and lives in Fayetteville, Johnson county, Missouri. He has no education whatever, and rather prides himself upon it—asserting that to educate would be to dissipate his gift. At eleven years of age he began counting. About that time his parents and brothers overheard him computing while in bed—sometimes until midnight—something after this fashion: One and one are two, and one are three, etc., etc. At that time he varied from units upward. Whether he thus obtained an infinite multiplication table, cannot be learned from him. As his gift gained capacity he left this upward style of computation and began counting downward. At the present, whatever problem you give he grapples instantly, with, perchance, a thousand or million, or even billions, period, as introductory. When feeling well nothing seems too difficult for his grasp. But he is not always at himself. He seems to be under lunar influences. Besides this, he is subject to fits, and somehow physicians say to cure him would take away his gift. You may call out numbers to add of two or three figures to a number, such, for example, as 97, until you have named fifteen or twenty of them, moving along rapidly, and he will give you the sum as soon as you stop, and then repeat every number backwards or forwards that you have given him unerringly as often as you like. You may ask, What is the tenth from the top or bottom? and he will instantly tell you. He can tell you the exact time of day or night, which he has been able to do for the past six years. Those who know him, regulate their watches by him. Give him the year, month and day of month in which you were born, and instantly comes the correct answer, even the day of the week on which you were permitted to proclaim your presence here on earth. Give him the diameter of a car or wagon wheel and the distance, and instantly he tells you the revolutions made. He also plays with rattle and copperhead snakes the same as with kittens. Renben hath "honor in his own country."

If you want to see this prodigy, get some merchant to send for him to help invoice. You can truthfully recommend him to compute rapidly enough to keep six clerks busy calling off. He cannot be induced through friendship, or with money, to connect himself with any kind of a public exhibition or show. For assisting in invoicing a stock of \$10,000 his charges are \$10, and in that proportion.

He is now visiting some friends in Ivesdale, Champaign county, Ill. Anything addressed to him there will receive prompt attention.

## NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

Dr. Morris Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horchound has never been known to fail in permanently curing obstinate coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, not any disease of the respiratory organs, and it does it, too, at once. It is not necessary to take for a long time before you can discover its beneficial effects. Its use in this community is immense, and its popularity universal. It should not be classed with compounds put up by inexperienced hands. Do not fail to give this great and potent remedy a trial. It will not and cannot disappoint you. Try it once. Trial size 10 cents. Regular sizes 50 cents and one dollar. Sold by your druggists, A. J. Stoner, B. F. Goe & Son and Theo. Hildebrandt. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cents. apr28-d&w1w

Patents procured by L. P. Graham, at 32 West Wood street. [July 31 d1y]

Wanted—Employment a portion of all of his time as book-keeper, salesman, or otherwise. Address L., Republican office. March 23 d1f

Weir Plows and Cultivators, A large stock. mar29-w&w Gro. S. DUFKE & Bro.

A Complete Stock of Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishing Goods, now ready, at KEELER'S Hat Store. March 28—d&w1w

Men's fine Calf Boots, from \$3 to \$5, at Barber & Baker's. March 21 d&w1w

Men's Plow Shoes, from \$1.75 to \$2, at BARBER & BAKER'S. March 22 d&w1w

S. Einstein is selling his best Prints 15 yards for \$1.00. apr29-d1w

Hemp Carpets are selling at 15 cents a yard, at March 9—d1f LINN & SCRUGGS.

The Finest Display of Millinery, at Theo. A. Gehrmann's. [apr13-d&w]

The Cheapest Hamburg Embroideries yet Offered, just received by LINN & SCRUGGS. March 10 d&w1f

ICE CREAM! of the very best quality, every day during the season, at MILLER'S. April 23—d1w

The Handsomest and Cheapest BLACK SILKS ever opened in Decatur, at April 7—d1f LINN & SCRUGGS.

100 Dozen French Corsets, at 75c and \$1.00, just received—the handsomest, best and cheapest corset ever sold. Oct 16 d1f LINN & SCRUGGS.

The Genuine Washington Flannel Suits, guaranteed not to fade, at rock-bottom prices, at B. STINE'S. April 23 d1d1

## A WONDERFUL INSTITUTION.

About twenty years ago a surgeon, on realizing the great army of over two hundred thousand deformed people in the United States, debarred from so much enjoyment and usefulness, and realizing the inadequate means offered for their relief, and the fact that every day was adding to this host of sufferers, he determined to revolutionize, as far as possible, the old mode of treatment of such cases by casting aside the cruel torture of the blisters, setons, cauteries, red-hot irons, bleeding, salivation, and heroic medication, and inaugurate a more rational, humane, and certain method of cure.

The twenty years, with nearly a million of dollars, have been expended in inventing apparatus, machinery, and appliances, and founding institutions for their cure.

Over forty thousand grateful hearts rejoice to-day in the cures made by the National Surgical Institute, with its four great divisions at Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Atlanta and San Francisco. Surgeon-generals of other nations, and the foreign commissioners at the Centennial, testified to the efficacy of the institute's certificates and commendations.

It exhibited three five times as many instruments and appliances for the cure of diseased joints and deformities of the human body, as the United States and all the other nations combined, and of course, received the highest premium, diplomas, and medals.

All its methods of cure are rational, scientific, and free from the old torturing and usages and failures of the past. Those who have never visited the institution can form no conception of the great advantages it possesses over all others who may propose to attempt a cure without these facilities. To relieve pain and disease, give motion to stiff joints, correct deformities of all kinds, restore paralyzed limbs, and cure piles and fistula, diseases peculiar to women, and also diseases peculiar to men, is its mission.

We have learned that on account of the hard times preventing so many sufferers visiting the National Surgical Institute for relief, two or more of the surgeons have consented to visit our city, and will be at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Decatur, Illinois, April 30th, 1877, where we would advise all needing their attention to be in Decatur, and see them. They will have with them a large stock of machinery, appliances, supporters, apparatus, and remedies for treating the afflicted.

No fee for examination, and all who cannot be benefited will be frankly told so, while those cured will be charged moderately.

CAUTION.—Do not be deceived by impostors who travel over the country, imitating the National Surgical Institute. They are impostors, and have no institution at all. Be sure you employ none but surgeons from this Institute. Send to the National Surgical Institute for circulars. Address either Philadelphia, Penn., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Scotching Malaria. It is a fact widely and amply attested that where the powerful and pernicious drug, quinine, and other mineral poisons, administered as remedies for fever and ague and bilious remittents, fail to yield more than temporary relief to the sufferer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters scotches those tremendous epidemics most thoroughly, and by strengthening the system and regulating its functions, protects it against malarial attacks. No resident of a locality where the above maladies prevail, or where they are liable to break out in consequence of the poisoning of the atmosphere by noxious exhalations, should fail to take practical cognizance of the above important truth, and by a timely use of the Bitters avoid the ravages of malarial so disastrous to the physical constitution. There is not in existence a finer tonic, corrective and defensive cordial. [apr28d&w1w]

GOLDBURG Sells Ladies' White Underwear very cheap. He has on hand, 50 Chemise at 50 cents; 50 N. Gowns at \$1.00; Embroideries, from 5c a yard upward. Hosiery and Gloves, very cheap; Back Combs; Ladies' Linen Dresses, handsomely made up, and sold very cheap. Bortree's Duplex Corset, at \$1.25, and other styles in corsets, at correspondingly low prices. Lace goods, such as the latest styles in collars and bibs, very cheap. Ties and Ruches, Fichus, and a large stock of Zephyrs, Burlap, Canvas, and other styles, sold very cheap. April 24—d1f

Madame Foy's Skirt-supporting Corsets; Moody's Abdominal Corsets, and Bortree's Adjustable Duplex Corsets, very cheap, at oct19-dw1f LINN & SCRUGGS.

Go to your druggist and enquire about Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It is the best remedy known for breaking up severe coughs of long standing. April 26 d&w1w

For Sale.—A good frame dwelling, with seven rooms, eight closets and pantries, cellar, well, cistern and other improvements. Lot 100 by 150 feet, well filled with bearing fruit trees and vines. Apply at this office. oct23-d1f

Wanted.—At the Farmers' Store, No. 37 North Church street, in exchange for goods and greenbacks, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Pork, Beef, Potatoes, Corn and Wood. E. B. PARR. Nov. 28 d&w3m

S. Einstein offers special inducements in bleached and brown muslins. April 20—d1w

RIBBONS Great Bargains—Only 15 and 20 cents—worth 25c to \$1.00 per yard. March 31 d&w1f LINN & SCRUGGS.

A Large Lot of new prints, at 6c cents, at Linn & Scruggs. Dec 12 d&w1f

For Rent, within three blocks of the post office, a pleasant front room, with or without furniture; terms reasonable. Also board for four gentlemen. For information apply at this office. March 13—d1f

## 1877 SPRING 1877

## DRY GOODS!

## CARPETS!

Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Satin, Damask, etc., etc.

## LINN &amp; SCRUGGS

Are receiving and have on Sale all the Novelties in British and French

## DRESS COODS!

Embracing every Shade and Grade, and at lower rates than have been offered since the War. Also a New and Elegant Stock of

## CARPETS.

As low in price as they can be had anywhere in the United States. Decatur, March 15, 1877—d&w1f

## GOLD! GOLD!

Taken in exchange for

## BOOTS AND SHOES

—AT—

## L. L. FERRISS'S STORE,

or its equivalent in paper or silver, at One Dollar per pair on BOOTS, and Fifty cts. per pair on SHOES—less than any other store in Decatur is selling them. ONE PRICE.

Large invoices BURT'S SHOES just received.

L. L. FERRISS. April 16, 1877—d&w1f

## J. H. LEWIS &amp; CO.

HAVE REMOVED

Their Stock of

## QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,

TOYS AND NOTIONS,

—TO—

## OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,

Opposite the Fountain, next door to the furniture store. Decatur, March 12, 1877—d1f

## OLD-FASHIONED

Square bar Soap is the most economical to use. Preserving and washing are of no possible benefit to Soap, but are done to make it look attractive and salable. Procter & Gamble's Original Mottled German Soap is made of Red Oil, the best material known for producing a hard, serviceable and effective Soap. It is cut in one-pound bars of convenient and economical shape, and not wrapped. The style in which this Soap is cut and packed saves all waste capacity, enabling it to send a superior Soap at much less per pound than you are now paying for an inferior article. Every bar of the genuine stamped "PROCTER & GAMBLE—MOTTLED GERMAN." Take no other. Sold every where.

## THE KANSAS CITY ADJUSTABLE

Apply at this office. oct23-d1f

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## SPRING BED BOTTOM!

Having purchased the right to manufacture the above-named SPRING BED for Northeastern Illinois, I am prepared to fill all orders promptly. Orders left with R. ASHBY will



